

and Bengalis who change their domicile to drier climates do not lose their quietism in one or two generations. In Africa also the inhabitants of the drier regions are more strenuous than the tribes who live under a tropical rainfall. The men of Northern Nigeria—the Hausas—make infinitely better soldiers than the negroes of the south. We need not labour this point, which we habitually recognize by applying the term "enervating" to a moist hot climate. Exceptions occur. But immigration will account for them. The Moplahs of Western India have already been mentioned as having preserved through many generations the courage of their Arab ancestors amidst enervating surroundings. But the persistency of their traits merely shows that environment may need time to produce its effects. Dry heat, on the other hand, develops restlessness and courage. We need only instance the Turkomans and the Arabs. The energy that is produced by cold is quite as strenuous and is far more persevering. It will apparently withstand for some centuries the gradual effects of migration southwards. But if suddenly exposed to tropical conditions it seems to wilt more rapidly than the vigour that is derived from desert surroundings. English families which have settled in the tropics deteriorate more rapidly than the Moplahs of Malabar. The energy and persistence of purpose which characterize the Teutonic peoples of

Northern  
Europe are not relieved by the  
versatility of mind.  
the expansiveness of heart, which we  
associate  
with the Gallic and Mediterranean  
temperaments.  
We habitually ascribe this emotional  
sensitivity  
to the effect of clearer skies and a  
warm climate.  
In the native population of Wales and  
Ireland  
it may be a relic of the south that has  
survived a  
change to a less genial environment.